

Caillaux Placed On Trial Before French Senate

Former Premier Is Charged With Conspiracy Against His Country in Time of War; Penalty Is Death

Hearing May Last Months

Defendant, Immaculately Attired in New Suit, Appears in Best of Health

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, was placed on trial today before the Senate, sitting as a High Court, charged with conspiracy against his country in time of war. The trial opened at 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The accused man entered the chamber accompanied by three police officers.

The roll call of the court was at once taken up. There was a large attendance, very few of the Senators being absent. M. Caillaux, immaculately attired, his clothing obviously new, seemed in the best of health. He wore a slightly bowed look while listening to the reading of the warrant by Leon Bourgeois, President of the Senate, which formally opened the trial.

Outside the Senate chamber great crowds gathered to watch the trial of the Senators, the defendant and the various officials concerned in the prosecution. A strong contrast was afforded between the children and the middle-aged men, clad in the multicolored uniform of the Mardi Gras, chatting and joking through their fancy masks, and the sober garb and serious demeanor of the Senators as they passed silently into the chamber.

The reading of the act of accusation by Theodore Lescouvé, the prosecutor, occupied the court until the late afternoon. At the conclusion of the reading the court adjourned until Friday, when the examination of M. Caillaux will be begun. The adjournment over tomorrow and Thursday was necessary because of the fact that Senators are to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of President Deschanel to-morrow and on the day following will sit to receive the Presidential message.

Caillaux is accused of "having plotted against the external security of the state by maneuvers, machinations and intelligence with the enemy, leading to favor the latter's entrance against France and her Allies." Article 79 of the penal code makes conviction of such an offense punishable with death. The Senate is expected to sit as the High Court for only three days each week, the other days being employed in the discharge of routine business. The trial, therefore, is expected to last several weeks and three months. M. Lescouvé will conduct the case for the state, assisted by M. Regnaud and Captain Morinet, who prosecuted Bolo, Lenoir and M. Duval, who were convicted for treason. Caillaux will be defended by M. Demange, who was attorney for Captain Dreyfus. Deputies Morogaffieri and Moutet will act as assistants.

Havana Line Files Libel For Recovery of Vessel

Owners Allege Bethlehem Company Charged Excessively For Repairs on City of Miami

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Havana Steamship Corporation, owners of the steamer City of Miami, filed a libel in the Federal District Court today asking for an order to restrain the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation from interfering with the sailing of the steamer from the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem corporation at Quincy.

The libel says that the City of Miami was sent to the Fore River plant on December 6 last to be rebuilt for service between Florida and Cuba, and that it was agreed that labor, service and materials were to be supplied on the basis of "day's" work. The work, which included the installation of a modern bar, was complete on February 12, when a trial trip was held.

In January, the libel says, the hull inspection department at Fore River gave an estimate that the cost of rebuilding would not exceed \$300,000. On February 12, it is further alleged, the estimate was raised to \$425,000 and the owners were informed that the ship would not be allowed to leave the river until \$370,000 was paid in cash and an arrangement made for payment of the balance within sixty days.

The owners regard the price as excessive and assert that they offer to furnish a bond for \$425,000 pending investigation of the reasonableness of the claim had been refused.

Admiral Benson Selected To Head Shipping Board

Nomination Will Be Sent to the Senate When Chairman Payne Winds Up His Affairs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations during the war and now on the retired list, has been selected by President Wilson to succeed John Barlow Payne as a member of the Shipping Board. Admiral Benson's nomination will not be sent to the Senate until Chairman Payne winds up several pressing matters now before the board before taking over the office of Secretary of the Interior in succession to Franklin D. Lane, whose resignation is effective

March 1. It was said at the White House that this probably would take about a month.

Admiral Benson was born in Macon, Ga., in 1855. He entered the navy as an ensign in 1881. For two years prior to his appointment in 1915 as chief of naval operations, the highest post in the navy, he was commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. During the war Admiral Benson was active in overseas operations of the navy. For his services he was decorated by the Pope with the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great, Military Cross. He retired from the navy last September.

Gompers Calls for Help From U. S. for Russians

Don't Turn Backs on Nation Because of Present Conditions, He Says

"This is not the time for Americans to turn their backs on Russia because of opposition to present conditions there," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made public yesterday by the American Central Committee for Russian Relief. "There is need for those of us who live where free institutions have been established," said Mr. Gompers, "to hold out a helping hand to the people of Russia in their present plight. "First of all, Russia needs that which will help establish her as a going machine, industries which supply the basic needs of her people. I am glad to help Russia rehabilitate her industrial life, and thus give her people the opportunity whereby they may direct their attention to the life giving processes of production."

Americans Escape Death in Terrors Of Asiatic Turkey

Score of Relief Workers Who Were Hemmed In by Hostile Tribes at Marash Are Believed To Be Safe

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17. (By The Associated Press).—A message dated February 13 received yesterday by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East here from its office at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, is construed to mean that about twenty American relief workers at Marash, northeast of Adana, whose lives have been believed endangered in a reign of terror in progress there since January 21, have escaped. The last direct word from them was on February 1, when their food supplies were short and the Christian refugees were in a state of panic.

The message to-day said: "Information is that the personnel of 2,000 refugees retired to Ishlahie with Norman. There was extreme destitution and many were sick or wounded. There is no information from Aintab or Hedin. The situation is serious."

Some of Party Identified Major David G. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., managing director of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, said that there were ten American relief workers and six American missionaries at the headquarters of the American Board of Christian Missions at Marash. The relief workers, he said, were Dr. M. C. Wilson and wife, of Boonshill, Tenn.; Dr. Mabel C. Elliott, of Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mabel A. Power, of North Hero, N. H.; Helen K. Lyman, Ellen O. Blakeley, Boston; Shultz, of Reading, Pa.; Minnie E. Dougherty, of Holyoke, Mass.; Frances S. Buckley, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Paul V. Snyder, of Plainville, Tex.; Evelyn Prestige, of McPherson, Kan., and Stanley E. Kerr, of Darby, Pa. The missionaries, all of whom are under the American Board of Missions, of 14 Beacon Street, Boston, are James K. Lyman, Ellen O. Blakeley, Boston; Hardy, Agnes Salmood, Inez Lied and Kate E. Ainslee.

Hamiltons Forget Tiff Both Absent When Court Calls Abandonment Case

Neither complainant nor defendant was in court yesterday when Magistrate Conway in Flushing called the case of Arthur Gould Hamilton, charged with abandonment by Mrs. Emilia Hamilton. The court clerk said he had been informed that the Hamiltons had become reconciled. Hamilton, said to be a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould, met his wife in Paris last July, when he was serving as an interpreter at the peace conference. She was Miss Emilia De Ruiz-Moros, daughter of a rich Spanish family residing in Paris.

Britain Has Eye on "Reds"

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Home Secretary, Edward Shortt, stated in the House of Commons today that the activities of Bolshevik agents in this country were receiving careful attention, but he did not think it in the public interest to publish particulars. This was in reply to the question as to whether his attention had been called to the fact that the underground activities of Bolshevik agents here had greatly increased of late, whether the police had recently seized large quantities of propaganda and if any newspapers and British subjects were being subsidized by Soviet money.

\$2,141,713 for West Point WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House today passed the West Point Military Academy appropriation bill, carrying \$2,141,713. Under the bill those serving in the army for more than a year may be admitted to the academy for the full course, if between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years.

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Martens Urges Force if Ruling Classes Resist

"They Always Do," Adds Soviet Agent, Who Tells Senate Inquiry Majority Has Right to Do as It Wishes

Purpose Here Challenged

Declines to Give Up Code and Courier List; Secret Papers in New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet representative in the United States, was started today on what promises to be a long cross-examination as to the purpose for which he came to this country and as to the attitude of those he represents toward the United States. In behalf of the Senate Foreign Relations investigating sub-committee, Wade H. Ellis, counsel, pushed a line of questioning which was taken to involve challenge of Martens's oft repeated statement that he has no purpose here but to secure recognition of the Soviet government and to open trade.

Reading from the Russian Soviet constitution and from articles by Bucharin, intimated now to be Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet, Mr. Ellis sought to draw Martens into admission that the Russian idea called for constant revolutionary activities of its adherents and representatives and for attack on all other constituted authorities in the world. Adjournment for the day cut off further inquiry along this line.

Two Houses Deny Seeking Order Chairman Moses presented protests from the Packard Motor Car Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company against Martens's assertions that they had sought to trade through him with Russia. Martens conceded it was possible that they had been merely solicited to sell goods and had not sought orders.

Martens read a letter he wrote the State Department formally demanding possession of \$28,000,000 worth of railway equipment bought in the United States by the former régime in Russia, to which he has received no response. "Are you now prepared to submit to the committee all your instructions, secret or otherwise, from the Soviet government?" was asked by Mr. Ellis.

"I will give everything that I can submit, but I cannot give my codes, names of my couriers and so forth." "Isn't it a fact that part of your correspondence has been destroyed?" Mr. Ellis continued.

Harassed Here, Martens Complains "No; but I was so much harassed in New York," Martens replied, "that parts of it were concealed in safe places by my friends." "He is editor of 'La Pravda,' a Russian newspaper." "That's an official organ of your government, isn't it?" "No, of the Communist party." "And Bucharin has been Assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet?"

Martens said he did not know that. "Did you see dispatches in the morning papers concerning a message signed by Bucharin, seized in England, urging in inflammatory language revolution in the United States?" Mr. Ellis asked.

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Hillquit Is Witness for Ousted Five

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Chairman Martin, shaking his head deprecatingly. "Wait until I get through," shouted Cuvillier. "This is very important to the committee."

"I do not consider it important at all," said Chairman Martin. Ignoring the chairman's ruling, Cuvillier shot this at the witness:

Knew Trotsky and Lenin "Now, after Lenin was there and went back to Russia the Russian army consequence was a treaty with Germany, releasing the million German troops, who were sent on to the Western front, causing the United States to send 3,000,000 men in four months to the Western front."

"Your sentiment," replied Hillquit, "is right, but your history is rotten." "They are facts, not history," persisted Cuvillier.

Chairman Martin, barely tapping the desk with his gavel, looked at Cuvillier and said:

"That part of the historical situation, so far as Germany and Russia are concerned, I shall exclude." With Cuvillier still protesting he was right, the examination of Hillquit was resumed.

The witness said he knew Trotsky and Lenin personally. He said Lenin was a very moderate thinker and not at all the extremist and red-hot agitator some painted him. He declared the November revolution was accomplished without bloodshed, and that in the first six months of rule the Red Guards killed but 5,000, while the White Guards killed 25,000.

He defined "social revolution," the one catch phrase on Socialism which he mentioned more discussion at the trial than all the others combined, as a peaceful transition from what he termed the capitalist form of producing and distributing wealth to the socialist conception of production and distribution.

Attitude Toward War Explaining the Socialist attitude toward war, he said:

"The Socialists are not pacifists. Their opposition to war is not based solely or even preponderantly on humanitarian grounds. If a nation were to rise in arms against enslavement by a foreign nation to a condition analogous to the Revolutionary War of this country, Socialists would not oppose such a war."

"They prefer to have a nation attain its independence without war, without bloodshed, but if a war became absolutely necessary for the attainment, say, of such independence, Socialists would not object on conscientious or social grounds."

"The main basis of Socialist opposition is that with very few exceptions, as stated before, wars among nations in recent times have sprung from commercial motives."

Hillquit, who is secretary of the International Socialist Congress—or the international, as it has been referred to in the proceedings—defined the international as an exchange for ideas on the philosophy and practice of Socialism and labor and industry. He said its functions or powers were purely advisory.

He said he never heard of a "citizen of the international" or heard the international referred to as an "invisible empire" until the phrases were coined by Martin W. Littleton in his opening address for the prosecution, in which he said the five Socialist Assemblymen were guilty of treason and they would be proved guilty of that crime before the trial ended.

In reply to a question by Sutherland,

he denied that the Soviet had prohibited the religious education of children in Russia, saying that he believed that the Soviet law on the teaching of religion in schools was identical with a like provision in the French law of separation of Church and State.

He declared that the Soviet was not, as described by Peter W. Collins, of the Knights of Columbus, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, either an enemy of religion or the trades union movement. He said that trades unions had grown in membership from 300,000 to 3,000,000 under Soviet rule, and that there was in the Soviet constitution a provision guaranteeing religious freedom.

He denied emphatically that the Socialist party was committed to physical force, and declared that the third Moscow international "thoroughly disappointed American Socialists."

Opposes Universal War "Do you know of any proposition or theoretical position of the party and of its writers to take advantage of a universal war?" asked Mr. Stedman.

"I do not," replied the witness.

"It is to create a universal war rather than to take advantage of one, is it not?" inquired Martin Conboy, of counsel for the prosecution.

"You mean in Mr. Collins's statement?" asked Hillquit.

"Yes," said Conboy. "Socialist movement does not desire to create a universal war or any kind of war for the purpose of bringing about Socialism."

It was at this point that the witness branded as false the statements made by Collins that the Socialists were opposed to a league of nations, "because, if anything, the Socialists pride themselves upon being the first to formulate and inaugurate the institution of a pure league of nations."

He explained that they were op-

posed, however, to the covenant adopted at Paris.

Before Hillquit took the stand Stedman objected to the brief written by ex-Senator Elton R. Brown, of counsel to the prosecution. "It is arrogant, because it is filed before the case is closed and purports to cite excerpts of testimony. It is presumptuous in presuming that this tribunal or the public should come to a conclusion upon evidence offered in behalf of the affirmative side of this case."

Issues Prejudged "And the closing portion of that brief, in which it characterizes Assemblymen who would vote to reseat these men as disloyal or traitorous, is an attempt to prejudice the issues in the case and to threaten the members with at least such censure as may be aroused in the public mind for presuming to hold their minds open until the entire case and the evidence is submitted."

The censorship of the Assemblymen in prejudging what they should do is entirely improper, an argument itself no court would listen to, and any lawyer who presumes to ensure a judge at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case unless he found as the plaintiff contended would ordinarily find himself in contempt of court."

"Well," said Chairman Martin, smiling, "we had the benefit of two very enlightening briefs, one from counsel for the committee and one from Mr. Justice Hughes for the Bar Association."

"Do not forget the one from Mr. Roe," said Henry Wolff, of counsel to the prosecution.

"Neither Governor Hughes nor Mr. Roe suggested that the Assembly would be disloyal if it failed to unseat

these men," said John Block, of counsel for the Socialists.

"The reflection upon the committee is withdrawn," said ex-Senator Brown, laughing.

"Well, the committee is used to refection, so it won't bother them," said Chairman Martin.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

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Handsome Beaver Coat	Formerly \$800	Now 695
Persian Lamb Coat with beautiful Skunk-dyed collar, cuffs and border	Formerly \$500	Now 300
Luxurious Moleskin Dolman	Formerly \$500	Now 300
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Natural Mink Muffs	Formerly \$125 to \$150	Now 95

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